## OVER 60,000 HEAR BRYAN.

Continued from First Page.

show that they had money enough now. (Applause.)

Not Begging for Votes. Now, my friends, I don't like to be lacking in any of the essentials, but do you know I can't see that there is any lack of dignity shown if I go before the people and talk to them and tell them what I stand for and what Lam opposed to. (Applause.) They say I am begging for votes. Not at all. I never asked a man to vote for me. (Applause.) In fact, I have told some people to vote against me; that is more than most candidates do. (Applause.)

I have said that if there was anybody who believed in the maintenance of the gold standard until foreign nations came to us and graciously permitted us to abandon it, I said if anybody should be-Heve that the gold standard was absolutely essential to the welfare of this country, he ought not to vote for me at all. I do not want any man to vote for me and then object to my doing what I expect to do if you elect me. (Applause.) And if I can prevent the maintenance of the gold standard, you can rely upon my doing it the very first possible opportunity given me. (Great applause.)

Now, my position on public questions is known, and I don't use the word sound money when I mean gold either, and I don't use the word honest money when I talk about a dollar that is the most dishonest dollar this country ever saw, a gold dollar which keeps growing greater all the time. My platform sets forth certain policies, and it states that the money question is the paramount issue, and then two other parties, to neither of which I belong, two other parties in national convention declared that the money question is paramount, and they nominated me, and every man who is supporting me is willing to say so and to say why he does it. In that respect I have the advantage over some. (Laughter and applause.) There is one party-no, it is not a party; it only claims to be a party-which puts up one ticket in order to elect another. (Hisses and groans.)

I am more digulfied. (Applause, I am too dignified to advocate one thing when I mean to do another thing. (Applause.) I am too dignified to nominate one ticket for the purpose of voting for another ticket. I am too dignified to practice deception upon the American people.

Slap at the "Gold Bugs." The Republican party adopted at St. Louis a platform which does not say that the gold standard is a good thing. for have heard these gold bugs—I will use the word, and then I will explain why I use it. (A voice: "Hum-bugs, you mean,") I do not use the word gold sag in an offensive sense. I use the word in that same kindly spirit in which the gold bugs use the word mustle when they speak of me. (Laugher and appliance.) when they speak of me. tranged applause. gold bugs tell us that gold is the of civilization. Isn't it strange the Republican party didn't find out in St. Louis. It does not say be gold bugs tell us that this mans outgrown the gold standard, it strange that the Republican didn't find that out? The gold tell us that you cannot have two-sticks. Isn't it strange that the olican party didn't find that out? tell us that the free coinage of is simply in the interests of the owners. Isn't it strange that the blicans did not find that out? tell us that the free coinage of the interests of the owners. Isn't it strange that the blicans did not find that out?

Republican Platform Assailed. If the gold standard is a good thing would the Republican party try to get rld of it? Well, I think it would, but andard is better than a single stand-ride, or if you want to put it in their wn way, that the two-yard sticks are etter than the one-yard sticks. They ant what you want. What? International bimetallism. Will what? International bimetallism.

long shall we maintain it? Forw long shall we maintain it? Forif foreign nations insist on our
g go. That is what the platform
is, and the candidate for Presiin his letter of acceptance, states
until foreign nations join us we
hopelessly fixed. My friends, I
i to meet this issue. I said in the
uning that the Republican party
led the right of the American peoto govern themselves on the money
tion. I repeat it. Their platform
afters legislative power from you
is the occur. If you doubt it, read
platform.

s: tutil the pations help us we nothing.

willing to submit any question. American people. (Great ap. I care not what decision they ke, I will abide by it until they it. (Great appiause.) I am will-submit because, my friends, I nufficence in the principles upon ests our form of government. I our people are capable of self-nent. You tell me that a manay err, I tell you it is posure I would rather risk a manana risk a minority any time, upplause.) (1823)

Better Trust the Majority. I am willing to submit the question get tired of the system they can vote for a better one. But I am not willing

or a better one. But I am not willing or submit the destinies of the American ecole to foreign nations beyond the each of our ballot, to whom we must on bended knees and begging. (Aphuses and cheers.)

Did the Republican party tell you how on were going to get foreign nations to elp us? No. Did they tell you why fiter twenty years they have failed to elp us? No. Now, let me give my incepreration of that plutform. I believe wenty years they have inited to s? No. Now, let me give my intation of that platform. I believe an who wrote it did not want blism. I believe that the men who it wanted the gold standard per-tly, but did not dare to tell the what they wanted. (Great ap-

eve they adopted that platform clared in favor of maintaining the gold | for life, and has no care for his children

standard forever. Do you realize what it means for the United States to cast its influence on that side? This nation has never declared for the gold standard. No political party ever went before the country on a gold standard platform. In 1888, the Republican party denounced the Democratic party for its efforts to demonetize silver. In 1892 the Republican party declared that the American people, from tradition and interest, were in favor of bimetallism. Have traditions changed in four years?—and yet, my friends, the party which four years ago declared that both tradition and interest endeared bimetallism to the people now tells you that while the American people love bimetallism because of tradition and interest, yet, of course, we can't have what we love unless other nations help us. (Applause.)

Free Silver in Old Platforms. Pree Silver in Old Platforms.
The Democrats in 1884, declared for honest money, and then, very like the present advocate of honest money, the Democratic party told what honest money was. It declared for honest money was. It declared for honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution. (Great appliause.) And it elected a President on that platform, and then, in 1888, the Democratic convention reaffirmed the platform of 1884, against declaring for honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and then, in 1892, what? The Democratic convention said: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage."

tion against either metal or charge for mintage."

That was in the platform in 1892, so were qualifying words, but the qualifying words did not destroy the force of bimetallism, for which that platform declared. The platform of 1896 declared for bimetallism and declared for the present ratio and for the coinage of both gold and silver on equal terms without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage.

Our record is clear; the Democratic party never declared for a gold standard, and no man in office ever agitated a gold standard after he was elected until he betrayed the people who elected him. (Applause and cheers,) I deny the right of any public servant to secure office upon a platform, (Applause,) My friends, I was reared in a different school of Democracy. (Applause.) When I find that my conscience will not permit me to carry out the platform on which I was elected. I will resign and let some man have the office. (Applause.)

attached to the regular train. The car had been provided by the Chester Receptor Compiler Space Compiler to Compil tion Committee. Senator Gray, of Delaware, of Mr. Cleveland's main supporters In the Senate, was on the train, and at Claymont came into Mr. Bryan's car. The candidate and the Senator chatted together until Chester was reached. The special car was crowded with members of the Reception Committees from Philadelphia and Chester. Mr. Bryan addressed a large audience here, speaking as follows:

Rain Makes No Difference. Ladies and Gentlemen: I shall not keep you standing long in the rain. (Cries of "No mutter, go on.") In the short time that I could possibly speak to you I would not be able to enter into a discussion of political issues to any great extent. I simply desire to appear before you and say that if I am elected I shall, to the best of my ability. earry out the policies set forth in the Chieago platform, (Great appleause.)

The chairman introduced me as a candidate of a great political party. I can go a little beyond that. I was first nominated by a great political party, and then two other parties which were willing to make the silver question the paramount issue of the campaign, did the very remarkable thing of going outside of their ranks to indorse a nomination already made, and therefore I come to you as the nominee for the highest office in the gift of the people of the world, the nominee of three political parties agreeing that the money question rises above all other questions and must be settled before other questions can be. (Applause.) I believe that the money question is the most important question which the American people have been called upon to pass upon in time of peace since our national history began.

We have reached a grists in our monetary affairs. Our financial policy has been run by a few syndicates in the interest of the money changers, and the question presented to our people is whether the people shall take charge of our Government and run it in their own interest, or farm it out to those syndicates to let them run it in their interests. The Republican party declares in favor of policy, and that means for the maintenance of that policy in the manner in which it has been maintained. If our present financial policy is to be maintained; if gold is to be the only money which is good enough for the Government to use when it pays the bondholders and noteholders, then this Government, if run by those who believe in that policy, must continue to issue bonds in order that the few may make money out of the

This Nation Big Enough. No pleasant language, no beautiful verbage can cover up its hideous meaning. They may talk about sound money, but it is but euphonious phrase used by those who have ing it. They talk about houest money, I warn you that no people were ever competent to sing honest money who were willing to deal dishonestly with the people from whom they expect votes. (Great applause.) They are not willing to tell the people what kind of money they mean and how much money they want to have. Out opponents are not willing to tell you that they think this nation is big enough to attend to its own business, and yet they say that we must maintain our present financial policy until the leading nations of the earth join with us in substituting another financial policy, (Applause.) A voice: How about Bismarck?

Mr. Bryan: I am glad that you asked me that. Prince Blamarck is admired by all our German-American citizens, and respected by all of our people regardless of their nationality, and Prince Bismarck declares that independent action in this country will be salutary in bringing other nations to adopt living in the United States who believe that waiting for it. He says we can secure it follow; still some of our Americans say that lead, and that we will follow.

Our ormoments tell us that if we have the free coluage of silver we would have a flood of silver. I will venture the assertion that the people in this audience are more necustomed to silver than gold, and a great many of them would rather be more accus-tomed to silver than they have been. If there is anybody here who is afraid that under free collage we will have more money than we know what to do with, I would like to see him. I am willing to give the Rehave too much money, if I can have the votes of those who have not had enough.

Labor Men for Silver. My friends, our opponents have been try-ing to appeal for the votes of the laboring men. I will call your attention to the fact that the laboring men of this country through their organizations, have declared in favor of the free coluage of silver because the laboring men know that the gold standand destroys the opportunity of employment, and that the gold standard makes idle who beg for the chance to earn money with which to support their families. You tell me that a man who has a salary now can make his dollar go further than it used to go. It is true. If a man has a salary fixed

he might profit by a gold standard; but, my friends, remember that your salaries are not fixed for life, and you who to-day are getting salaries cannot tell whether to-morrow you will be on the street and with every occupation closed to you, because it is easier to make money by lending money and let it rest then it is by lending money and let it rest than it is to invest it in developing the resources of the country. (Great applause.)

Our opponents propose a rising standard—a dollar that gets higher every day. That means hard times, and I challenge you to show where bard times were ever a benefit to the laboring classes in the history of the world. The Republican party proposes a con-tinuation of the financial policy that makes hard times. All those who love hard times ought to vote for the Republican ticket, and all those who are tired of hard times have got to vote our ticket if they expect any re-

My friends, for your benefit and my own, I cannot talk any longer. (Cries of "Keep it up" and "Go on.") I beg you to make a business out of politics this year, and, regardless of threats of intimidation, make your ballot represent exactly what you want it to, and if you need relief and are not willing to use the ballot to secure relief, you have nobody to blame but yourselves,

Arrives in Philadelphia, A crowd of about 500 people were awaiting Mr. Brynn's arrival at the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Rallroad. which he reached at 12:06. As the candidate came down the platform with Chairman Curley and the city committee the crowd cheered heartly, and Mr. Bryan bowed his thanks as he hurried toward his carriage. Mr. Bryan was driven to the Lafayette Hotel, which will be his

hendquarters while here. Awaiting in front, of the hotel was a small crowd of people, who cheered Mr. Bryan as he drove up. At the hotel was a delegation of about thirty from the New Jersey State Committee, headed by Congressman Johnson Cornish and Postmaster Harry Paul, of Camden. Mr. Bryan was Introduced to the delegation, and then went

At 1:30 Mr. Bryan was taken by boat to Washington Park, a Summer resort on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. plause.)

Bryan left Wilmington, Del., at 10:05
this morning and reached Chester, Pa., at 10:23. He made the trip in a special car He spoke as follows:

ness. In a country like this the people them-selves make the laws, or at least they have a right to, and if they do not improve the opportunity they enjoy the privilege of suffering In a country like this if the laws are not good the people themselves are to blame,

Now this campaign is being conducted in such a way that one great issue is being presented to the people. If everything is all right, if the financial policy of the Government is exactly what you want it to be, then it ought not to be changed. A speaker went from Philadelphia to Tennessee and in making a speech down there said that the gold standard was the best standard in the world, and that we had had it for twenty years, and when he got through a gentleman went up to him and said:
"Did I understand you to say that the gold standard is all right?"

"Yes," he said, "the gold standard is all

Did I understand you to say that we have had it for twenty years?"
"Yes, for more than twenty years."

"Well then," he asked, "why aint we all Now, my friends, if the gold standard is a good thing, if we have had it for all these many years, how is it that so many people fail to appreciate its blessings. I will tell Because its blessings have only reached the few people who like it. (Applause.) Lincoln was once asked what he thought of a certain man's speech. He auswered: 'I think that a man who would like that sort of a speech would be very much pleased with it." Well now, that is the way it is about the gold standard. A man who likes that sort of thing is very much pleased

thing is growing less each day, my friends, Silver Arguments Sound. This is a campaign of education in which the newspapers are not doing their share of thing about truth, and it is that it commends likelf to those who receive it, who examine it, who investigate it. There is one thing about error, and that is that acquainted with it, and the reason why every day finds more advocates of free coinage than the day before is explained by the upon solid rock and is defended by argu who think and to the hearts of those who directed to the pocketbooks. (Applause.)

I met a man yesterday-a prominent man, a well-to-do man-who said that until the had never investigated the money question. He said he had never supposed that there was anything in it; that the papers did not consider it was worth thinking about; that they regarded it as a craze, and he did not have time, as a business man, to pay any attention to crazes. But when a great national party adopted a platform making the money question the paramount issue and declaring in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, he began to think about it. That was only a few months ago, and, he said, he had got to be a crank on it. He said to me: "If we do not win this fight, the fight has got to go on, and we will win it. I don't care how many years it takes." (Great applause.)

Now I can appreciate the feelings of that man. Until six years ago I thought any man who talked about money was a crank. I thought be was a sort of a harmless crank and I did not pay any attention to him. I didn't listen to his argument, which had no weight with me, as I was thinking of something else. About six years ago I began to study this question, trying to find out what was right, because I was taught to believe that if a man would ground himself upon what is right, he could wait until other people came to him. I was taught to believe that no man could afford to be wrong, no matter how many he had in his company. I studied the money question. I read books upon the money question. I compared the books that I read, and I read on both sides of the money question, and the more I read the deeper became my convictions, until, my friends, I became so firmly of the opinio that there could be no prosperity in this country until free silver was restored and the white metal was put again by the side of the yellow metal and given as free access to the mint as gold is given, and I became convinced that I was willing to risk all I had or hoped to be upon the correctness of that conclusion

Won the Fight in Nebraska. We have gone in our State through the same process that people have gone through in other States. We began the fight in Ne-braska. Nebraska is the pioneer. The platform adopted at Chicago on the silver question was first adopted in Nebraska by the silver Democrats there. And when we did it we had bolters then, as we have had since We have men who claim to be Democrats who would not agree to our platform, and they were and voted the Republican ticket in order to prove that they were better Demo-

crats than we were, (Applause.)
We believed that the Democratic party, which had owed its success to the toiling

masses, must still stand by them in their fight against the few. We organized in Ne-braska a Democratic silver league, and these members of that Democratic free silver league made an open fight. They did not go around in the dark. They did not wear a mask; they went out openly, and said to the Democracy of the State: "We are going to take possession of the machinery of the Democratic party if, we can. We are going to submit this question to the voters of the Democratic party." And we went out be-fore the voters. We presented that question, and when our State convention met we had about three to one in that conven-tion, and we adopted that platform which has been readopted by the National Demo-

cratic Convention There was never a fairer contest waged in this country than was waged between the free silver Democrats of Nebraska and the gold Democrats for the purpose of taking control of the Democratic party. Then they organized a bimetallic Democratic national league, and that national league went out to do in the nation what the free silver Democrats of Nebraska had done in Nebraska, and they succeeded. They carried this question to the primaries; they began with the voters of the United States, and they instructed delegates from the State primaries to the county convention and they instructed their delegates from the county convention to the State convention, and then they instructed their delegates from the State convention to the national convention, and when they got down there, there were some went down from New York to instruct the delegates who had already been instructed. (Laughter.) Then a distinguished man, who used to call himself a Democrat-

Whitney's Vain Mission. Mr. Bryan-No; Mr. Whitney was his name, and he went down there and said that as soon as the people of the West find out how the people of the East felt about this subject, he did not think there would be any trouble in carrying that convention. (Laughter.) Why, he came back home and he found how the people of the East felt about it. (Laughter.) He came back to find a Democratje convention in his own State declaring in the platform that they unreservedly indorsed the free silver plank in the Democratic Na-

tional platform. (Great Applause.)
In the West and South they were furthersighted than Mr. Whitney was. He was so short-sighted-no, I don't know that he was even short-sighted-he didn't know what his even short-signten—ne than t know what his neighbors would do. We could look out from there and see that Mr. Whitney misrepre-sented the Democratic party of the State from which be came. I don't know that I ought to mention his name. (Voices: that's all right!") Because I'm afraid I will be an anarchist if I say anything against him. (Laughter and applause.) I am afraid the Standard Oil Company won't like me if I say anything against him. (Laughter.) But I am not saying anything against him-I am just telling you how little he knew about the sentiment of those around him, my friends

I want you to remember when people tell you that the American people are not capable of self-government that you know a national convention that met as powerful influences as were ever brought to bear upon any convention, and in all that convention not a man betrayed the people who sent him there. (Great applause.) We never had a convention in this country which more clearly, more correctly, more completely represented the sentiment of the people who sent the delgates to the convention which met at Chicago. (Great applause.) My friends, it is bonor enough to be the nominee of a convention for President, but it is a higher honor yet to be the nominee of the most Democratic convention that was ever held in this country. (Great applause.) It is sufficient honor to be nominated by the machinery of the party, but it is a higher honor still to be nominated by the people of a party regardless of the machinery. (Great applaus

Trying to Save from Ruin Now, since that platform was adopted the people down here have commenced to study the money question. And what do they find? They find that the people of the West and South, who had been waiting for the restoration of bimetallism, instead of trying to ruin this country, are trying to save this country from the ruin that would overtake it. (Great applause.) You say that we are trying to help our people? It is true. But I want to tell you that our people cannot buy of you unless they can sell what they raise. We (Applause.) We must have the money to pay for those things which gratify the appetite. Do you think when you try to sell anything to them that you can sell it just because people are hungry? You have got to have more than hungry people. You have got to have people who want to eat and who have money to pay for something to eat when they want to eat it. (Great applause.) You have got to have people who need not only clothing, but who have the money to buy the

clothing with before you can sell it to them, You are producing manufactured product here. Where do you get your consumers? You wipe out the farming populace of this country and where are you going to sell the goods that you produce? You virtually wipe out the farmers as consumers when you drive down the price of their product until they can only realize enough to pay taxes and interest. That is the way it has been done. (Applause.)

I understand you have a great many truck farmers, and that sometimes when you take what you have to sell into the town you find that the market is rather dull and that what you get is rather small compared with what it used to be. Does it mean that the people of Philadelphia are not as hungry as they ever were? Ah, I will venture the assertion that there are more hungry people in Philadelphia now than there were five years ago. (Applause.) Is it because the people have lost their taste for the good things you produce? No: there is as much taste there as they ever had if they get a chance to try it on something. (Great ap-

plause.) Stop Fall of Prices. How are you going to increase your markets? By increasing the number of people who are supplied by what you produce? How can you do that? By making the dollar dearer? No, my friends, dollars do not eat. They devour a great deal, but they do not eat. How are you going to create your market? By increasing the dollars in the hands of the few? No, you have got to restore prospecity in this country by stopping the fall of prices so that men will be able to sell what they produce in order to get money to buy what

you produce. (Great applause.) This question is not a difficult one, my friends. The money question is not a deep question, my friends. In fact, there are no deep questions in government. There is no question that is too deep for the American people. If there is, my friends, then the people are not competent to govern themselves. When they tell you that a dollar will buy more than it ever did, and that it will buy as much here as it will anywhere in the world, they tell you that property is as cheap here as it is anywhere in the world. (Great applanse.) They have been pushing the value of a dollar up, and these people who have been profiting by the pushing process have been the firm believers in the pushing proceess. (Great applause.)

Our opponents criticise us because we say that on this money question there is a difference between the money owners and money changers on the one side and the interests of the masses of the people on the other side. They criticise us because we call attention We have the rright to criticise the condition.

Now, my friends, I have tried to impress

clety on the money question. I want to make that impression upon your minds because when men come to you and tell you that they are trying to get a gold standard for your benefit, I want you to know for whose benefit they are trying to get that gold standard. I call your attention to this difference between the advocates of bimetallism and the advocates of a gold stan-

Turn the Tables On Them. The advocates of bimetallism tell you that bimetallism is good for themselves, and that they believe it is good for you also. ask one of these Eastern financiers why he wants the gold standard, and what will he tell you? Will he say it is because it is good for him? You never heard one of them say it. He will tell you that he wants a gold standard because it is good for somebody else. He says be wants it because it is good for the farmer. "Ah," he says, "when the farmer sells his produce and gets a dollar, I want it to be a good dollar." You tell him that those people do not want a gold standard, and that they are willing to risk bimetallism, and he says, "I shall not let those poor, ignorant, deluded people hurt themselves. (Laughter.) I will run the gold standard down their throats, whether they want it or not, because I love them better than I love myself." (Great ap-

And when they tell me that the free coinage of silver would be good for them, but they don't want it, I feel that my time has come now. Why, these men have been sacrificing themselves, if you believe what they say, for twenty years, just because they love the people. Every act of legislation that they have secured has been done, not because of their own interests, but for somebody else. My friends, I do not believe that it is right to let a man do good for you and not pay him back. They have been entirely too indifferent to their own welfare, and when they tell me that the free coinage of silver is going to be good for them I think we ought to just make it for them, whether they want it or not, and let them enjoy it, and we will bear with fortitude the cylls it brings us. (Laughter and applause.)

My friends, our opponents have an idea there is only one kind of repudiation. If the debtor wants to pay in a dollar less valuable than the dollar he borrowed, he is a repudiator, but if a man wants you to pay him with a dollar worth twice as much as the dollar you borrowed he is a financier and

a patriot. (Laughter and applause.)
Our opponents are trying to advocate international bimetallism. The leading advocates of international bimetallism, the men who made the Republican platform, have been trying to prevent international bimetallism instead of securing it, and this pre-tence of international bimetallism is a sham and a fraud, and is known to be such by those who advocate it. (Applause.)

Recruits Offset Defections. But now I have talked longer than I intended. (Cries of "Don't stop.") Hush, my friends, don't you know that if you act that way those papers who accuse you of coming from idle curlosity wont know what to say. (Great applause.) Now don't, don't, don't take away that argument. If you take that argument from them on what is the Republican campaign going to be run, my friends? (Laughter and applause.)

The currency question is too much to dis-cuss in a single speech, and you will have ample opportunity to make up your minds on which side your interests lie. I simply want to say this, my friends, that in taking the position we have we have necessarily alienated some who were with the party. They have gone out, and they tell us that those who have gone have been great big Demo-crats. But there is one consolation. I find that if the great big Democrat leaves us and breaks a hole into the Republican party, that hele will be big enough to allow a good many little Republicans to get out. (Ap-plause,) I should think from the size of the Democrats who have left us that at least sixteen Republicans ought to get out for one Democrat. (Laughter.) And if there is any objection to the coinage ratio, why we will make it the bullion ratio of 32 to 1, (Laugh-

I have never asked a man to violate his conscientious duty when he casts his vote. I' shall not now. We are engaged in a great campaign. We have reached a great crisis and the question presented to the American people is: "Shall the United States have a financial policy of its own, or must the peofrom some foreign land?" (Applause and cries of "Never!")

It is a question upon which much will depend, and I beg you, my friends, that when you vote you will consider the responsibility which rests upon you, and so vote that you may tell your children, without a blush, for which policy you voted in 1898. (Applanse.) Those who, in 1776, thought the nation was not big enough to have a government of its own; those who were connected with the business houses of England at that time, and who thought that English supremacy was necessary to perpetuate their salaries, as well as the people's government in the United States -there were people then who thought that way, but their children have never organized any society to perpetuate their memories, my friends, and I do not believe that a generation hence the children of those who believed that the people of this nation must bow to the yoke of a foreign nation will ever be proud of what their parents did if they fasten

HOW TO BECOME WEALTHY. The Tattered Man Didn't Sell His Book, but

He Did Get a Dime. "My friend," said the man with the long hair and the tattered clothes, "I am too proud to beg, and it will, therefore, be necessary for me to lie down somewhere and starve, unless I can find a person, before very long, who will buy one of my

The business man looked him over, says the Cleveland Leader, and, apparently conduding that the poor fellow was honest,

Continued from First Page. meyer, of the German-American Double Standard Glub; T. B. Wakeman, of the People's party; Benjamin J. Doblin, of the

David Rousseau, of the Sixteen to One script on the train, and remained in his ro

Orange County Against Him, There are many of the voters in Orange County who are sorry that Thacher received the nomination. Their State Com mitteeman is A. A. McLean, and during the day this statement, which is plain and emphatic, was handed to him:

We, the undersigned voters of Orange County, earnestly petition you to insist upon another State Convention to nominate an unfettered candidate for Governor (who has always stood squarely upon the Chicago platform) in place of . Boyd Thacher. If this is not satisfactorily accomplished befor October 1 next, on that day we will take means to place in independent nomination for Governor a man who does; and to that end the signers hereto will meet at the

Academy of Music, Newburg, October, 1, 1896, at 7 o'clock p. m.

This document was the result of the exertion of Frederic Kaye Porter, a lawyer at No. 150 Nassau street, this city, who resides in Orange County. On his way to St. Louis, Sept. 22.-The twenty-second Hugh J. Grant Ignored.

Long before the hour set for the meeting of the committee the corridors of the Hoffman House were filled with politicians. Each member of the Etate Committee was surrounded by friends, discussing the probable action of the committee, and the effect the crisis would have on the result in this

As they talked Hugh J. Grant entered by hte front door. He was in evening dress, as he was to appear as one of the vice-

as he was to appear as one of the vice-presidents at the meeting across the ark in Madison Square Garden, to ratify the nomination of Palmer and Buckner, the candidates of the gold Democrats.

There was a time, when, at a meeting of the State Committee, rant's arrival would soon make him the centre of a group of friends. On this occasion he walked through the throng, and there was not a hand extended to him. With a nod here and another there, which brought forth only a cool response of recognition, he walked along to the dining room, where he ordered dinner.

walked along to the dining room, where he ordered dinner.

One of the saddest men who walked up and own the markle blocks in the corridor was M. R. Bimberg, who is known as "an official badge and buttonmaker." He made no bones of declaring that he had just completed the manufacture of 50,000 buttons. Bearing Thatcher's picture and name, and he was greatly exercised to know whether or not they were to be a dead loss on his hands. He knew that i ffluscher was not acceptable to the State Committee the buttons would become a white elephant.

He even feared that, one way or the other, he was on the brink of a heavy loss, and no one in the place probably had such a personal interest in the result of the committee's deliberations.

personal interest in the result of the committee's deliberations.

He told his sad tale to Maurice B. Blumenthal, of the Sixteenth Assembly District, who was to appear in the committee as proxy for William Sulzer. The latter, who might have received the nomination for Governor had Tammany Hall given to him the support it did to Thacher, was out of the city, having gone to Philadelphia, where he was to address a Bryan and Sewall ciub.

No Amplause for Hill. No Applause for Hill.

District-Attorney walked in late in the evening, and he, too, was not the object of as much attention as he had been on preas much attention as he had been on previous occasions of a similar character. He remained only a short time and then left. And all the while every man who came from the committee room was eagerly be seiged for news of what was going on. It was learned that after some few contests had been disposed of Mr. Shea presented the sense of Mr. Purroy's telegram as a resolution for adoption. This brought the matter to a head at once and Senator Hill to his feet.

He talked long and persuasively and for an hour he held the floor. His remarks did not seem to arouse much enthusiasm among his hearers and there was little ap-

The committee had not adjourned at a

Labor's Strong Protest. -Among the protests sent to the commit tee was the following: To the New York State Democratic

To the New York State Democratic Committee:
Gentlemen—The undersigned believe that the nomination of Mr. John Boyd Thacher for Governor of New York is a political error, most damaging to the Democratic party and the Bryan cause. If Mr. Thacher remains upon the State ticket we believe it will surely be defeated.
The popular dissatisfaction with this nomination is so plain and strong that we trust Mr. Thacher will be induced to decline the nomination, and that therefore you will fill the vacancy with a candidate who cau and will give his unequivocal indresement to all the plants in the Chicago

JAMES HALTIGAN, Pres., FRANK F. BLEGLER, Sec., W. J. GHENT. Of Brvan League of the Allied Printing

CHAS. B. SPAHR. Sec., CHAS. B. STOVER, Sec. Exec. Com., Of Independent Bryan League. THOS. GUNNING, ALEX. C. LASSEN, of Bi-Metallic Association of New York.

T. B. WAKEMAN, DAVID ROUSSEAU, Peoples' Party.

THOS. F. MARTIN, Pres.,
M. DANMEYER, Sec.,
German-American Double Standard Club.
B. DOBLIN,
Free Silver Single Tax Club.

## HILL FIGHTS FOR THACHER. BANKERS MAKE AN APPEAL FOR GOLD.

Single Tax Bryan Club; Alexander C. Lassen, of the Bimetallic Association, and Declare Free Silver Would Drive Away Gold and Cause Contraction.

> Financial Question "for Good" at the Polls. Nothing Injures Business So Much,

and Change. THEY ARE NOT MONEY CHANGERS.

They Say, as Constant Agitation

Claim They Are the Trusted Custodians of the Money of the World and Want a "Stable Currency.'

this city yesterday morning he said that annual convention of the American Bank-the State Committee was to meet in the ers' Association opened here this morning. evening. He at once drew up the paper, and, telegraphing back to his home, had an agent go around among the voters, with tion of principles, adopted by the Executhe result that more than two dozen names tive Council, and approved by the conven-

The American Bankers' Association, in its twenty-second annual convention assembled, and representing every section of the republic, hereby declares that, in its opinion, the existing comto the attacks which threaten to over throw the present gold standard of value, and that we further believe that our full measure of national prosperity will not be gained until the whole world understands that the dollar of the United States is 100 cents worth of gold, and that the nation intends to

keep it at that value. We believe that an opportunity is presented by the Issue of this political campaign to give a lasting definition of the dollar as a money unit. We warn our countrymen against the rash proposition that this Nation should singlehanded attempt to legislate silver to a parity with gold at a fictitious ratio.

Effect of Free Silver. We declare that the free coinage of We declare that the free coinage of silver means monometallism, with gold at a premium, all other forms of currency at a discount, and the value of the dollar an uncertain quantity, depending each day upon the gold price of silver builton, with corresponding fluctuations in the value of all kinds of property.

We believe that before the mins could begin to coin silver every dollar of gold would disappear from circulation, thus violently contracting our currency, and that the value of the remaining dollars would be the builton value of the silver in them, measured by the gold standard of the chief money markets of the

Bankers Not Money Changers. We assert that mere "rooney chang-

We assert that mere "rooney changeers" have always found more profit in a fluctuating than in a stable currency. But bankers are not mere money changers; they are trusted ensteddans of the money of the world.

It will be impossible for banks, life insurance companies, mutual benefit orders, building and loan associations to return to their creditors money equal in value to that which they have received if our currency is depreciated to the buildon value of a silver dollar. The banking business is not vitally dewhich drive money out of the channels

of business.

As bankers we want the dollar which will do our country the most good, and commend to all our countrymen the epportunity they now have which will decide upon the future value of their dollar and to remove from our land the menace which has destroyed more values and caused more suffering than war on pestilence.

Lascelle in Shelter Island Jail. Shelter Island Heights, L. I., Sept. 22 -President Cleveland, who was arrested some days ago in Brooklyn, on a charge of having swindled Raiph Liuvall, of the Shelter Island Beights Association, our of \$25 ou a forged check, was brought here from Brooklyn to-day, and will be kept in jail antil the time for his trial arrives. Lascelle is said to have obtained immense sums of money on bogus paper in all parts of the country. He is wanted by the police of many cities. liaudius Lascelle, said to be a relative of



words from a wom-

to bealth and strength, and who wishes that her own experience may be duplicated by the experi

ences of others.

Mrs. L. Dedmon, of Fair Grove, Greene County, Mo., writes: "In July, 1895, I was confined, My confinement was premature. About six weeks asked:

"What has brought you to this? Don't you find that people wish in these times to a copire knowledge?"

"That is the trouble. They will not stop to hear me. They say they have no time to read, and they deciare that the things that are written now are not worth reading, anyway. I have done my best, but I haven't had a square meal for three days. Won't you let me take your name for one of these books? It is only a dollar, and you will find it worth many hundreds of times that much."

B. DOBLIN.

Free Sliver Single Tax Club.

THOS. DONLE.

Americus Labor Club, of K. of L.

New York September 22, 1896.

WILL SHE BE A BRIDESMAID?

Maude is Wondering, Meanwhile Mr. Lane
Seems to Be Deeply interested.

They met on the street corner, says the consult or my deared with pain in my back and hips and had soreness deep, low down, across me. I had inflammation and will worth many hundreds of times that much."

They met on the street corner, says the Chicago Times-Herald. They met on the street corner, says the consult Dr. E. V. Pierce. I wrote to you giving chicago Times-Herald.

Seems to Be Deeply Interested.

Seems to Be Deeply Interested.

They met on the street corner, says the chicago Times-Herald.

"Umi?" ejaculated the well-fed man.
"What is the title of this work that you place so much faith in?"

"It is Fifty Lessons in Business; or How to Become Wealthy in Six Months."

When he had reached the sidewalk and had examined the dime which the business man but maked him, the tattered personal tries and the result was going to see you. You see," and she same thing the tattered personal tries and the result was going to see you. You see," and she something wrong somewhere!"

It is freehold. There must be something wrong somewhere!"

It is multip and the dime which the business and had examined the dime which the business man business. There must be something wrong somewhere!"

It is multiply to make a call that was going to see you. You see," and she gailed again. "I mm going to be married and I want you to be my bridesmaid."

"Oh, that is lovely. I shall be so glad. And what are the bridesmaids going to wear, and what will you wear, dear? I hope you will wear plank. You look so well that."

"It is freehold the sidewalk and had a examined the dime which the business man and had examined the dime which the business man and had examined the dime which the business man are to take your Favorite Prescription. I be change of any large of the capture of the disease at all. I wish also to say I had not been strong for many years. I had take a call that was going to wear, and what are the bridesmaids."

"Oh, that is lovely. I shall be so glad. And what are the bridesmaids going to wear, and what will you wear, dear? I hope you will wear plank. You look so well intally."

"It is freehold the meeting to be held for the beenefit of Dr. Thoms Gailingher, who is at present confined in Amintytile (L. I.) Sanitacinum. Over 2,000 cipicas for the affair have been disposed of at 25 cents each. The same plank to the benefit of Dr. Thoms Gailingher, who is at present confined the angelian plank to the sa